

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—For Kansas—Fair; variable winds.

PASTORS are returning from their summer vacation; but summer shows no signs of taking one.

It seems to be Chairman Breidenbach's turn at the bat with another "flop" letter. Where is it, John?

P. P. ELDER is the Tiltman of Kansas. Perhaps if he had only one eye he might be as conspicuous as the South Carolina cyclops.

OVERMYER wants us all to go back fifty years and do as we did then; but we can't. Mr. Overmyer's idea is characteristically Democratic.

CHAIRMAN HENDERSON says H. B. Kelly has bled. Out with the facts. We, the public, can't try the case without hearing the evidence.

GOV. LEWELLING will keep McCassey in the insane asylum and lose 5,000 votes by it. This shows what an intelligent, brilliant man the governor is.

DR. McCASKEY should not be removed from the management of the state insane asylum because he is a Populist, but because he doesn't know how to manage it.

SOMEBODY will have to provide a way for the Santa Fe shippers to earn more than \$3 a week before they will bailow very loud in anybody's torrid hot procession.

DAVID OVERMYER does not travel on a pass; Governor Lewelling does. What was that we heard you say, Major Morrell? Speak louder, please; and how about you Major Pickering?

THEY can't fool all the people all the time, but they only need to fool a few more than half of them when election day comes around; and the people are frequently patiently waiting, with their mouths open, to be fooled.

GEN. CALDWELL spoke of the Republican party, the Democratic party and contemptuously of that "will of the wisp" (the Populists). A will of the wisp that cast 6,000 more votes than the Republicans can't be ignored just yet; not this year, any way.

CHAUNCEY M. DREW will soon come back and tell what terribly poor wages working men are getting in Europe, with the idea of making the working men here contented. As if this republic wasn't founded with the intention that wages and everything else should be better than in Europe.

WE have not yet heard whether the judges of the supreme court of Kansas have returned their railroad passes; or do they still mean to try railroad cases that come before them with passes from those same railroads in their pockets? Come, gentlemen, do the square thing by the people of Kansas.

THREE men spoke at the Labor Day celebration yesterday. Overmyer thoroughly convinced the Democrats that they were right, Dexter convinced the Populists that they were right and Caldwell convinced the Republicans that they were right. There were more Republicans than either of the others, or else they made more noise.

IT is estimated at Topeka that the Populist state central committee has already collected not less than \$300,000 for campaign purposes. The demands made upon the Topeka joints have been so heavy and frequent that all but two have closed.—Dodge City Globe-Republican.

IF the Populists had a campaign fund of \$300,000 we guess there wouldn't be so much discord in the ranks.

Bent Burdick is mad at things in general; this world isn't right. He says: "Money determines a man's status in the church, in public life, in society, in all the affairs of men as well as his particular location in the world to come. Honor, fame, glory, renown go down under the besotted host of wealth; and men seeing this become beasts in the pursuit of it."

"Hence the selfish greed, the brutal tramping under foot of all the religious, political and material rights of men to sustain it."

"Man, at a certain period of civiliza-

tion, abandons his manhood and assumes the role of a robber, and at another period joins his fellows who become an army of robbers more powerful than the government.

"To decry these combinations of greed is to place oneself before the public as a pessimist of crank. But there is no law against speaking one's mind."

SILVER'S BEST FRIEND.

Of the fact that a large majority of the plain people of the United States favor the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio, at least to the extent of the product of the American mines, there is no longer room for doubt. An agreement having been reached on this point the next thing to consider is the means for causing their wishes to be enacted into law.

Our system of government is such that it is necessary when the people desire legislation in any particular line, to look to some political party for its enactment.

Under these circumstances it is important that the people should determine now, which of the great political organizations is most likely to carry out their wishes as regards silver; and as it is the question of supreme importance and will remain so until it is settled, it would seem that all other considerations should be set aside for the present. To this end let us look at the position of the various parties toward silver.

The Democratic party is so thoroughly and hopelessly committed to the single gold standard that it could not escape from its position if it desired to do so. President Cleveland, the recognized leader of the party has been an aggressive enemy of silver since his first entrance into public life. Whatever else may be said of him, he cannot be accused of inconsistency on the silver question. He has never lost an opportunity to exhibit his opposition to the use of the white metal in the currency of the country. When he was first elected president he did not even wait for his inauguration, to define his position, but wrote a letter in advance and gave it out for publication, in which he showed his animosity to silver in unmistakable terms. In his letter of acceptance in 1892 he again took the same ground and his party endorsed it by their votes at the polls and by repealing the Sherman law at the earliest opportunity. It is plain to be seen that there is no hope for silver through the Democratic party.

The Populist party never was the friend of silver. It is opposed to all metallic money and favors an issue of paper money, based on the faith and credit of the nation alone, which shall be declared receivable for all dues public and private. No good Populist will deny this. The free silver coinage clause was placed in the Omaha platform for the express purpose of winning to the party the votes of Republicans and Democrats who were friendly to silver and saw little hope for it at that time in their own parties, and it was successful to a considerable extent, placing in the Populist column Colorado, Nevada and other silver producing states. As long as the Populists are in a minority in congress they will doubtless vote with the party that favors silver coinage at the existing ratio, but if they should get control of the government, both gold and silver would be driven from the currency of the country just as quickly as they could do it. They all understand this and that their advocacy of silver is merely a vote catcher.

There remains then but one party that can or will come to the rescue of silver, and that is the Republican party. It may be a little slow to recognize the popular will as evidenced in Kansas this year. The Republicans elected to the next congress will vote for the coinage of silver at the old ratio; the next Republican candidate for the presidency will be a friend of silver and will run on a silver coinage platform. Let the friends of silver rally to the support of the only party that can or will give them what they want. Let them get in line now—this year. A two-thirds majority in congress can enact silver legislation regardless of Mr. Cleveland's veto. It is not necessary to wait for a change of administration. The Republican party is the true friend of silver.

AT THE MUSEE.

An Interesting Performance Given at the Kansas Avenue Theater.

The crowds at the performance at the Topeka Theater and Musee yesterday afternoon and evening were appreciative. The performance was a drama "True as Steel" and between each act there were specialties by a troupe of Japanese. Their performance was not only creditable, but in some instances marvelous. The juggling feats of the two boys were something never before seen in Topeka. At the close of the play there was an exhibition of roller skating which kept the audience convulsed with laughter during the entire fifteen minutes they were on the stage. The performance will be repeated tonight.

Free Thinkers Convene.

The fourth annual convention of the Kansas Free Thinkers association will meet in Lincoln Post hall, Thursday the 8th, at 10 a. m., and will continue in session four days, closing Sunday evening. While speakers have been engaged, among whom are Prof. W. B. Bell, of Chicago; John E. Rushing, of Atchison; Rev. J. H. Lathrop, Alonzo Wardall, and Mrs. E. N. Wardall, of Topeka.

Subjects to be discussed will be the live issues of today rather than the dead issues of the past. Strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian. Everybody invited. Platform and seats free.

By order of committee.

The finest fruit pies and puddings to be had in this city is at Whiteleys only, 730 Kansas avenue.

Don't Have a Slight To take your Prescription where you please. Topeka Drug Co. fills them.

The Daily STATE JOURNAL prints all the news.

ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

CONCILIATORY IN DIPLOMACY, BUT STERN IN WAR.

Interview With the Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate in New York—Fighting For the Independence and Civilization of Korea—A History Not Generally Known.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Given a slight but compact figure, elastic and graceful in every movement, always faultlessly attired, with hands and feet dainty, a manner suggestive of high breeding, a voice musical and low, eyes indicative of quick intelligence, gentle traits of character so often found among educated orientals, and you have an offhand description of the chancellor of the Japanese consulate in New York.



CHANCELLOR TANABE.

ness consulate in New York, Hon. Kunikida Tanabe. Associated with him is the Japanese consul, Hon. H. Hashiguchi. To these two bright representatives of their country has been intrusted the conduct of commercial affairs in this particular portion of the United States, which, in the event of a continued war with China, may soon assume unusual importance. Both speak English and French fluently, and none can be more courteous than they are in communicating to members of the press all proper information of public interest.

No New Thing. "Troubles with Korea," said Mr. Tanabe recently in commenting upon the situation, "are not a new thing in our country, and China has generally been a participant. Friendly relations between the three countries ceased as long ago as 1587, and as a penalty for hostile acts Hideyoshi, the Japanese commander in chief, who, by the way, was the son of a humble foot soldier, demanded tribute. This being refused, an immense army, consisting of 180,000 men and accompanied by a fleet aggregating 8,000 officers and sailors, invaded Korea, and moving rapidly overcame all resistance.

"Meanwhile the emperor of China had dispatched a large force to snoot the Koreans. These also met with defeat, but a second Chinese army followed, and the war on both sides was prosecuted with great vigor until, the plague having broken out in the Japanese camps and supplies becoming exhausted, proposals of peace were made by a Chinese envoy, and Hideyoshi dictated certain articles as a basis of treaty. They were not accepted, however, and Hideyoshi prepared to attack China, and in the event of conquest to transfer the capital of Japan to that country.

"The war continued, with varying success, until 1593, a period of six years, when, the Chinese being routed on both land and sea, Hideyoshi, then lying at the point of death, issued orders for the recall of the Japanese armies from Korea. A few years later Korea sent an envoy to Japan carrying gifts and suing for peace. The overtures were favorably received, and amicable relations were established between the two countries."

Japan's Policy. In the course of the conversation the writer remarked to the chancellor that, "inasmuch as China and Japan are so similarly situated in the east, they ought naturally to give support to each other rather than resort to the arbitrament of arms."

"That has certainly been the policy of Japan," was the reply, "since upon a union of friendship and confidence depends much of their advancement in the path of enlightenment and that mutual prosperity upon which depends the development of all other nations in the far east. And this feeling has repeatedly found expression by our high officials, even in the presence of the most provoking circumstances.

"For instance, throughout the period of nearly 800 years following the war I have described, known as the Tokugawa period, it had been customary for Korea on each occasion of a coronation to send an ambassador for the purpose of confirming the friendly relations between the two states. Soon after the restoration in Japan, in 1607, the government dispatched an envoy to Korea to convey intelligence of the fact and to renew expressions of amity. The Koreans, however, refused to recognize the envoy or accept his message, owing ostensibly to the fact that the term 'great empire of Japan' was employed in the imperial letter. Despite this treatment, at a later date the Japanese sent home certain Koreans who had been shipwrecked and took the opportunity of renewing expressions of friendship by the mouths of the officials who escorted the castaways. Korea received the shipwrecked sailors, but declined to receive the officials. In consequence of this insulting conduct retaliation was insisted upon, but happily, owing to the existence of a strong peace party in the cabinet, war for the time was averted.

Korea's Independence Recognized. "In August, 1875, a Japanese man-of-war en route to China and carrying a Japanese plenipotentiary stopped at Chemulpo for fuel and water, but her boats were fired on by the Koreans, and two of her men were wounded. Thereupon the crew of the vessel attacked and burned the Korean fortress. Subsequent-

ly Korea sent a letter of apology, and a treaty was concluded in which the independence of Korea was recognized by Japan. It was also agreed that each country should be represented at the court of the other.

"Korea now began to make progress in civilization. A military school was established in which Japanese instructors were employed, her young men were sent to Japan to be educated, and her local administration improved. These reforms, however, led to further difficulties, being distasteful to the conservatives. The troops attacked the palace, and the Japanese minister, with the women and children of the legation, was forced to take refuge on an English man-of-war and return to Nagasaki. Reparation was at once demanded and accorded, but China and Japan now both stationed troops in the Korean capital, and two parties were formed in the peninsula kingdom, one sympathizing with Japanese and the other with Chinese methods, between which strained relations have since existed. The present war is an indirect result.

China's Desire For Control. "In December, 1894, the parties came to blows, the king asked protection from the Japanese, the king's mother was seized by the Chinese, the king subsequently rejoined his mother, and the residence of the Japanese legation was mobbed and set on fire. Once more reparation was demanded, but affairs between China and Japan had become so serious as to require the personal intervention of ambassadors extraordinary. Japan was represented by Count Ito, her chief minister of state, and China by Li Hong Chang, the viceroy whose name has long been familiar as her leading statesman and soldier.

"In the convention that followed it was agreed that China and Japan should withdraw their troops from Korea; that neither power should thereafter send a force thither without giving previous notice to the other, and that the Chinese soldiers who had taken part in the attack on the Japanese should be punished. Friendly relations were thus established between the two empires, and these might have continued but for a renewal of the old disturbances and the evident determination of China to exercise chief control over the Hermit Kingdom. This Japan will never permit as long as she is able to occupy her place as the vanguard of eastern civilization. All we ask is that Korea shall be left alone.

"I wish you to bear in mind," said Mr. Tanabe in conclusion, "that in thus referring to past history I speak only as a Japanese citizen and not as an official. The facts are part of the annals of my country."

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

James Stairs is a young farmer living near Sterling, who believes there is room at the top.

Florence Bulletin: An Ottawa boy set fire to the jail last Saturday. He was trying to light out.

Mrs. Barnes, postmistress at Hooker, Decatur county, is a sister of "Wild Bill" the Indian scout.

Ness county believes in diversified industries and hence has a business association and a political tug.

A merry-go-round and a camp meeting are dividing the attention of Manitowish agency, with the odds against free salvation.

Gaylord people believe in the fitness of things to the last; a resident of that town has moved his windmill into the Chicago building.

Mr. Joint of Norton fell from a horse and broke his ankle and the prohibitionists look upon it as a special dispensation of Providence.

"Thrashing is the order of the day," a quite common item in the newspapers just now, doubtless refers to the commencement of school.

The Sterling Bulletin and Gazette has purchased the name, goodwill and subscription list of the Sterling Champion. This makes the paper have about two names too many.

A chicken was hatched at Florence the other day, with four well developed legs, but died in a short time. The children who saw it say it was to eat the drum sticks say it served it right.

There is fierce rivalry between Lebanon and Gaylord. Lebanon proudly boasted of having a nephew of Horace Greeley and Gaylord laughingly cast back a niece of Blaine who lives in the latter town.

It is said that a young lady at Osborne has a beau in Gaylord named White, one at Cedarville named Black and one at Osage named Green. Many circumstances give color to the report.

Lebanon's Cleric: Columbus Borin, editor of the Oberlin Eye, better known as the "Homelet man in Kansas," is opposed to female suffrage. Naturally, female suffrage wouldn't do Borin any good.

It is predicted at Peabody that there will be a great revival of business there before the snow flies. That doesn't mean much for a new generation will have time to spring up before the earth gets cooled off enough for frost.

The young man and woman of Medford township, Reno county, who pushed out on the sea of wedded life with a present of \$250 in cash stowed away in the boat, feel better satisfied than if they had a half dozen silver pickle dishes.

A memory of the World's fair from the Sterling Bulletin: Robbers went through a train just outside of the city limits of Chicago. This is a new trick. It has generally been the custom to wait until a man got into Chicago before holding him up.

SHORT AND PEACEFUL.

The Session of the Potwin Place Council Last Evening a Brief One.

Ebenezer Wilson was not present at the regular meeting of the Potwin Place council last evening and the session was a very peaceful one. Not all of the councilmen were there, either, Messrs. Hamilton and Ogilvie having not yet recovered from the Labor Day excitement, perhaps.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been disposed of, the bill of the STATE JOURNAL for \$5.00 was allowed and ordered paid.

There were no reports of committees. Street Commissioner H. Hill was present with a few words to say about the

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WINTER FUEL. For a short time, in order to make room for our winter's stocks, the Gas Company will deliver coke at the following reduced rate, viz: Lump coke at \$2.00 per ton of fifty bushels, and crushed coke at \$3.00 per ton. As to the value of this coke, especially for furnaces and baseburners, we have only to refer to those of our citizens who are already familiar with its use. Now is the time to get in your winter's supply at a little over half price. EXCELSIOR COKE AND GAS COMPANY, Corner 5th and Kansas Ave.

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sewer at Agardale which was washed out by the last rain, so long ago that nobody remembers the date. It was also charged against this sewer that it smells offensive. The matter was referred to the committee on sewers. There were also a few words said about the park sidewalks. There are six of these parks at various street corners in the city and the circle walks about them compel the pedestrian to walk considerably out of his way to get around them. It is proposed to build walks straight through and the matter will be finally settled at the next meeting of the council.

Dr. Brownfield's case was the next under discussion. The doctor congregates a great crowd around him at Sixth street, just over the line into Potwin and the neighbors complain of it. Teams which congregate there it is said, break up the sidewalk, and older and lemonade vendors sit well back of the line. The doctor's license for six days for which he had paid twelve dollars expired on that evening, there was some discussion as to the terms of the new license. City Clerk Miller said that the doctor had been pretty reasonable about his license, and Councilman Griffith introduced a resolution that he pay a license of two dollars a day, close his show at half past ten, pay for sidewalks broken, and for any extra police service he might require. It was also incorporated in the resolution that the afflicting vendors be required to pay the same license, which was probably enough to move across the street to Topeka. The resolution was adopted.

The bill of E. P. Ewart for lumber was allowed and ordered paid after it had been passed upon by the sidewalk committee. The bill amounts to \$18.

The police judge question came up next. Potwin has none at present. It

has been six years since they needed one there and the matter has received very little attention. At the last election W. M. Henderson was elected but did not qualify and the city is now without one. The mayor can appoint to fill the vacancy, but he does not like to do it, which affords an opportunity for those who wish to visit the tomb of Garfield at Cleveland, or other points of interest of which there are many along the line of the Lake Shore route. R. P. Humphrey, T. P. A., 727 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. K. Wilber, West Pass Agt., Chicago. UNION PACIFIC ROUTE For the Grand Army and Navy National Encampment, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 11 and 12. The Union Pacific Offers the very low rate \$21.50 for the round trip. Special Coaches and Sleepers will leave Topeka via the Union Pacific, Saturday, September 8th, 9:47 p. m., arriving at Pittsburg Monday morning, 7:30 a. m. Tickets on sale September 7 and 8, good returning up to and including Sept. 28, 1904. Secure your tickets and reservations early, and go with the crowd. A. M. FULLER, City Agent, 525 Kansas avenue. 525 calls up the Peerless